

AS GOOD AS GOLD.

A Klondike Region Near at Hand
Just as Valuable

AS THE ALASKAN GOLCONDA

THE JOPLIN, MISSOURI, DISTRICT
AND ITS PRODUCTS OF ZINC
AND LEAD—THE "SPELTER"
THAT ENTERS INTO SO MANY
OF WHEELING MANUFACTURES.
AN INTERESTING LETTER
FROM MR. A. W. CAMPBELL.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

JOPLIN, South West Missouri, July 28.—Not many of your readers I assume, are familiar with the name of the locality where I date this letter. And yet to the buyers and smelters of two very important metals in American manufacture the name is scarcely less familiar than a household word. The Joplin zinc and lead district of this great state of Missouri is one of the Klondike regions of our great country. While it is not a gold producing region, like that one up in Alaska, yet, all the same, its products are just as valuable in their way, and just as readily command spot cash in the markets, as the yellow nuggets that come down to us from Dawson City. The people who manufacture corrugated roofing in Wheeling, as well as those who manufacture galvanized mantels and cornices and fence wire, can tell you all about the value of the "spelter" that they get from here at first or second hand, and of its indispensable necessity to their business, and of the fact that without it they would indeed have no business at all. Likewise, the people who manufacture brass, of which "spelter" is a component part, would tell you the same thing. And so, also, would the manufacturers of many other metals. Our friend Tracy, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, could tell you of the part that zinc plays in the batteries of his establishment, as the positive quantity in the induction of his wires, without which your message could not be transmitted.

So much for one of the two ores that are mined here in such large quantity. Lead ore is the other metal, just as valuable to the world as zinc, but not quite so precious as it used to be when it entered so largely into the ammunition of war. It was it now plays no part whatever. Iron and steel, especially steel, have entirely supplanted it. Not an ounce of lead has been shot in the Cuban war. In our preceding war it was mined here in large quantities by both Federals and Confederates, according as they could hold this region, and was shipped as fast as dug to the arsenals north and south. Now it is dug only for the purposes of peace, and get the "pig lead" that is smelted from this ore commands \$46 per ton, as against \$23 for the zinc spelter.

But, before I forget it, let me explain how I come to be writing this letter from this region at this particular time. You are aware of the existence in St. Louis of a former Wheeling citizen, whose name is Jimmy Campbell. That is the name ("Jimmy") that he went by in Wheeling, and the name that he still goes by in business circles in St. Louis. Well, he is largely interested in the production of zinc and lead down here at Joplin. Twenty-two years ago he made his first investment in this section, to which he has since added and added, until he now has, as he himself expresses it, "quite a little principality of ore lands, all in one big body immediately adjoining the town, in the shape of which principality he has a summer home surrounded by a grove of fine shade trees.

Our friend has been telling me from time to time of the buried treasures of this region, of its peculiar geology and mineralogy, of its general attractions as a farming, grazing and fruit growing country, and so awakened in me the desire to visit it that I am now gratifying. It is distant 330 miles from St. Louis, by the "Frisco" line, over which we came, and is on the western slope of the Ozark range of mountains, through which we passed. It corners in an angle formed by the states of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and as a mineral district is 100 miles long, east and west, and thirty miles wide.

Up at Connelleville, Pa., as you will recall, the famous coke district is about thirty miles long and five miles wide, and you go down to the coal by shafts, as you do here to the ores, and drift from the bottom of the shaft according to the dissemination of the vein. Here there is really very little dissemination, as the ores are mostly in pockets, from five to twenty feet thick, and a depth of 150 to 200 feet. Water in struck in almost every instance, at about fifty feet, and there the modern pump comes in and plays a great part. The shafts are four by five feet, and have to be timbered from top to bottom, and down in this shaft stands the pump and the man who drills and dynamites the rock. The wages paid average about one dollar and seventy-five cents per day and there is abundance of work in the field and at the reduction and refining works of the town for all the farm boys of the district. In fact this is called a poor man's country. Work and money are plenty. If you can't work for somebody else you can lease a checker board spot of land, say two hundred feet square, and "chance your luck," as they call it, for a shallow find of ore, on this side of the water, and thus make, perchance, instead of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, one or two hundred dollars per week. So that everybody can be employed out here who cares to work. This is the explanation of the shallow holes and and piles you see all over this country. From the centre all round the horizon you see them, and they give a very unique appearance to the far spreading prairie.

that the average man would rather "chance it" on the prospect of a strike than to work for wages.

Let me more fully illustrate the working of this instinct as I have observed it down here. This morning, for instance, there came to the boss' cottage where I am a guest, a stout, hard-fisted Missouri farm boy. Being Sunday morning, and the boss being somewhat weary, I gave the boy a seat in the yard under the trees, and undertook his entertainment pending the unfinished nap of the boss. Like Othello, the Moor, he related to me the story of his life, first as a farm boy on his father's farm (and "there's nothing in that you know," he parenthetically remarked to me), and next, as a hired hand in the mining field, both at the mouth and at the bottom of the shafts; and then, as a more or less skilled person at the crushing and separating mills; and, finally, at the smelters; all the time earning, as he phrased it, "good money," but nevertheless very tired of working for wages, and bent on "chancing it" for himself. To this end of chancing it for himself he had come this Sunday morning to see the checker board spots of 250 by 200, and putting down a shaft. He informed me that he had saved up a hundred dollars and was going in with another fellow who had saved a like amount, and they two were going to test their luck together.

I was particularly interested in his expectation on the subject of luck. He named over the Smiths and the Joneses and the Johnsons and the Thompsons (only his citations were mostly German names) in and around Joplin who some years ago were no better off than he was at this time, and yet, said he, turning to me in a dead earnest way, "look at them now; a livin' in fine houses and lots of money in bank." Then, continuing, he went on to say further that he was not out for no big money like them fellows, but just for enough to get a good farm of his own. At this point I must say that I felt myself in deep sympathy with our Sunday morning visitor, and did not hesitate to wish him great luck. The word "luck" figured much in his conversation, as I fancy it does in all mining fields. I heard much of it, for instance, in Colorado last summer. I was particularly struck with his remark that he "had a good hope in his luck."

Later on the boss came and the Missouri farm boy had a satisfactory interview with him and got a lease of a shaft site. Such sites are leased on a royalty of twenty-five per cent of the results, the lease running everything. The part prize is dotted with these sites where, as in the oil fields, sturdy and anxious men are seeking to get a stake in the wealth of the country.

There is another character whom I have met here, and in whom I have become very deeply interested. He is not a Missouri farm boy, but an old man to whom Mr. C. introduced me on our first day's outing over the prairie. He was at the bottom of his shaft (on Mr. C.'s land) when we drove up to it and got out of our buggy and "hulloed" him down the four by five foot opening. He was thirty-seven feet down and we could not see him, but we could hear him with the utmost distinctness. "Hullo! What luck?" he sang out to the boys. "Which old man replied in clear, firm and resolute tones: 'Oh! Is that you, Mr. Campbell?' I've got good luck to report. Since you were here last week, I've got good indications. My last shot brought me to the rock that covers the cap that surely overlies the ore. I'll come right up with a piece of it and let you see it. And, sure enough, he did. He came creeping up his ladder, holding on by one hand to the rounds and to the rock by the other.

He was a man sixty-seven years old, grizzled with age and work, yet pleasant and fresh faced and rather impressive. He was introduced to me as Mr. Sibley, but (previously) as a man who had a history. He is known as the hermit of the field; as a mysterious man who has shafted in this field for seven years and yet has never struck it either rich or lean even. Also as a man who had shafted for years in the Galena field, across the line, over in Kansas, where he was the same "unhappy master, whose disaster followed fast and followed faster." "Unhappy," however, is not the word that applies to him. Far from it. The voice that came up the shaft, and that preceded his appearance, gave no sign of unhappiness. It was chipper and buoyant. And so it was on top of ground. And so it was on top of ground. For a full half hour, all about the old and sure thing that was near at hand at the bottom of his shaft, the realization of which was undoubtedly presaged by the rock in hand. And so we left him in the full enjoyment of the great good fortune that but awaited another shot or two to "uncover the cap" that overlaid the ore.

This old hermit lived in a cottage not far from Mr. C.'s premises. There, as noticed, he had a fine garden the time which and his shaft he divided his time. One evening we sat on the top of some mining machinery, just outside the premises, enjoying the bright moonlight, when a man joined us and took up the thread of his discourse anew in regard to the important developments just ahead at his mine. "I've got it sure this time, Mr. Campbell," was one of the expressions that he repeated several times. There was not so much as a quaver of hesitation in his voice. It was cheery and confident all the time. "Such luck have I not found, no, not in Israel," was the quotation that came constantly to my mind. Another thought occurred into my mind. I recalled the recent pathetic story of an old man who died in western Kansas after waiting three long and weary years for the rain that never came—for the rain that would have brought him a crop, lifted his mortgage and saved his home. He watched every cloud that rolled by in all those years, always saying to his family, "It's a sign to rain now." But it never rained. And at the very last, at the end of the three parched years, as he lay dying on the old couch, still hoping against hope, the old man was heard to say with his expiring breath, "It's going to rain now."

So I am sure it will be with the old hermit of the Joplin field. I expect my friend, whom I am indebted for this ore region, and instructive visit to the ore regions of southwest Missouri, to report to me some day that the old man at last died in his cottage repeating what he said to us. "I've got it sure this time, Mr. Campbell."

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined, and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night, and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hammick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s Drug Store.

Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Dr. Miles' Pain Expeller is guaranteed to stop rheumatic pain in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires
Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ail.

Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office

where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression, more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is in Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—Mrs. JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodbury Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

BISMARCK'S DEATH.

The Great Statesman of Germany Passes Away Peacefully—The man of "Blood and Iron" and his Achievements.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Bismarck passed peacefully away at his home, Friedrichsruhe, at 11 o'clock to-night. The announcement of the death was not unexpected, as the prince's strength had failed rapidly for several days, and this morning preparations for the end were made by the household.

Prince Otto Eduard Leopold, Bismarck-Schonhausen was born of an old noble family of the "Mark" (Brandenburg) at Schonhausen, April 1, 1815. He was created a count September 15, 1845, and Prince von Bismarck in March, 1871. In May of 1832 he became Prussian ambassador at Paris. Five months later he was made first minister of the Prussian crown. Within the next ten years he humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire and created the new German empire. He remodelled the map of Europe, dismembering Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three dethroned German princes, and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of all the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe.

In 1868 Prince Bismarck withdrew for some months from active public life, but he was in power again before the end of the year. Then came the Franco-German war of 1870, and after that, a campaign consisting of an unbroken series of victories, largely due to the strategic genius of Count Von Moltke, King William was able, through his chancellor, to dictate terms of peace to his helpless assailant.

Of the events in Prince Bismarck's life subsequent to the Franco-German war, it may be mentioned that he presided at the congress of Berlin, in 1878, and 1880, and the colonial conference of 1884.

In his domestic legislation Prince Bismarck has been far less fortunate than in his diplomatic policy. After beginning as a free trader, he adopted a protectionist policy.

Prince Bismarck took a prominent part in connection with the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, which is understood to be directed against a possible alliance between Russia and France against the German power.

The reported resignation of Bismarck as Prussian prime minister and counselor, was announced in February, 1890, but did not actually occur until March 17 of that year, when divergences of opinion between him and the emperor led to his retirement. His departure from Berlin was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration.

In 1894, however, the prince fell seriously ill, and the emperor sent him a telegram of sympathy, and offered him the use of his castle to assist his convalescence. This offer the prince gratefully and gracefully declined, but the exchange of courtesies between him and the emperor served to make manifest the desire of the German people for a reconciliation. This desire was granted in 1895. The emperor sent a present of wine to Friedrichsruhe and

an autograph letter congratulating the prince on his recovery from an attack of indigestion. Prince Bismarck at once responded to this gracious advance by going to Berlin and paying his first visit to the emperor since he had left office. The emperor afterward returned the visit to Friedrichsruhe.

Two attempts have been made on Prince Bismarck's life, the first by a lunatic named Blind, on May 7, 1894, at Berlin; the second on July 13, 1874, by Kullmann at Kassel.

SHAFTER EXPLAINS

Why Garcia Refused to his Tent After the Capitulation of Santiago—The Affair not a Serious Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The war department has received the following:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

To Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington.

Have the Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of General Garcia. I desire to say that General Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined upon the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power; it was fully explained to him that those officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others. General Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part, and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him except as he chose to give.

The trouble with General Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place; in other words, that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me. Another grievance was that finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition from General Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him and closed up the gap, as I saw that I had to depend upon my own men for an effective investment of the place.

(Signed.) SHAFTER.

The differences which have arisen between General Shafter and General Garcia are not regarded by the war officials as serious and little doubt is expressed that they will be amicably adjusted. The dispatch is in entire accord with information previously received by the war department concerning the incident to which General Shafter refers. It is evident from General Shafter's dispatch and from other information in the hands of the war officials that some of the statements in General Garcia's letter to General Shafter were incorrect. It was the understanding of officials of the war department that General Garcia had been invited to be present at the formalities attending the surrender of Santiago and this understanding is corroborated by the statements in General Shafter's dispatch of to-day. General Shafter was given an intimation that it might be wise for him to make a statement of his relations with General Garcia which could be given to the public in order that any misapprehension concerning those relations which might exist should be corrected. In response to this intimation General Shafter sent the dispatch above quoted to Secretary Alger.

A difficulty arising out of the difference between General Shafter and General Garcia is felt in Santiago. The Spanish residents there have been led to believe that Shafter's army is to be ordered away from Santiago, after the Spanish troops now prisoners have been transported to Spain. This has given rise to a fear in their minds that they are to be left to the tender mercies of the Cubans. If they feared the occupation of Santiago by the American army, they are now doubly fearful of the results of its departure. Appeals have been made to General Shafter not to withdraw the American forces from Santiago, and he has already communicated these appeals to the war officials. Assurances have been given to the people of Santiago by the war department through General Shafter that this government will stand squarely by the terms of the President's proclamation relative to the government of the city and province. A permanent military garrison for Santiago, consisting of the First and Second Immune regiments, has been provided and it will remain there, even if General Shafter's corps should be withdrawn. These facts have been communicated to the Spanish residents of the city and have tended to allay their alarm.

HAPPY LIVES.

Are Lives of Happy Living, and Thus 'tis Well that You Should Know How This Can Be.

In Wheeling there is many a happy home. Perhaps you know of some, or better still, it may be that you rest your head at night in one yourself. Then again, there is many an unhappy fellow creature in your midst. "Tis not surprising that this should be the case, when one thinks of the burdens some backs are forced to bear. If yours is not the back that bears the burden, still we think you would be glad to lend a helping hand to lighten the burden of another. Let us show you how it can be done, and at the same time tell a story of Wheeling life that will prove this aid can be easily given.

Mrs. Frank Edle, of No. 17 Thirty-

ECONOMY IN NEW DRESSES.



Mamma—I think it's time we had new dresses, my dears.



The new dresses! The girls wish mamma's proportions were not quite so ample.—Scraps.

GOLD DUST.

THE POWER THE BRUSH

What is it—brain or brawn? Do you clean by main strength or do you use labor-saving? Do you use the best labor-saver? If you are undecided which is best try

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

900 DROPS

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Fac-Simile Signature of **Dr. J. C. H. Plummer** NEW YORK.

1416 Broadway, N.Y. 35 DROPS—35 CENTS.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Read..... The Saturday Intelligencer.

Price Only 2 Cents.

ninth street, says: "For more than a year I was a victim of kidney trouble, never seemed to be entirely free from it, and at times it was so severe that I could scarcely manage to get around. It was the result, I think, of a heavy cold I had caught, for every little cold during the changeable weather I was always worse. I had constant aching pains in the loins, headaches, dizziness and I felt tired and languid all the time without the least energy. This was particularly so in the mornings, when I would rise feeling more tired than when I went to bed. I had seen Doan's Kidney Pills so earnestly recommended by others that I thought they would at least help me, so I got a box at the Logan Drug Company and began their use. I had not progressed very far, before I felt decidedly better and I continued taking them until I was free from my old trouble. I confidently recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to others. They will not be disappointed if they use them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no others.

DATTON'S CORDIAL RECEPTION

In Barbour County—An Enthusiastic Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PHILIPPI, W. Va., July 31.—The Republicans of Barbour County held one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions here yesterday ever known. Levi Cross was nominated for the legislature; J. Ed. Stewart for county commissioner, and John W. Ramsey for county superintendent. The ticket is exceptionally strong.

Delegates to the congressional and senatorial conventions were selected. The former amid great enthusiasm, and without a dissenting voice were instructed to vote and vote for Congressman Dayton's re-nomination first, last and all the time.

Mr. Dayton made a speech to the convention, which was cheered to the echo. Few men are so fortunate as he in receiving such a reception at home.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city, and all to no avail. Dr. Hall, our druggist recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky."

Sold by Logan Drug Co.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Avoid substitutes.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Assignee's Sale of Ohio County Real Estate.

By virtue of a deed of assignment made by Thomas W. Kimmins and Sophia Kimmins, his wife, to me, assignee, bearing date on the third day of February, 1888, and now of record in the clerk's office of the county court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in Deed of Trust Book No. 51, page 21, I will on

THURSDAY, THE 12th DAY OF AUGUST, 1898

sell at public auction on the premises, two miles southeast of Valley Grove, in Triadelphia district, Ohio county, West Virginia, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit: All of two certain tracts of land situated on the waters of Middle Wheeling Creek, in said district of Triadelphia, and adjoining lands of this being the same office of the county court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in Deed Book 55, page 123, and the same tract that John Kimmins and wife conveyed to me, the said assignee, of the county court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 78, page 41, and now of record in the clerk's office of the county court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 78, page 41. Said land will be sold as a whole, or in separate parcels, as may be deemed best. Title is believed to be perfect, and all liens will be released.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale four work horses, two bays and two grays, three half circle hay presses, two farm wagons, one Adair's mowing machine, one Oliver chaff mill, four sets of work harness, and about forty tons of hay, two hundred bushels of wheat, two hundred bushels of oats, and ten acres of corn. SALE POSITIVE.

TERMS OF SALE.

Personal property, all sums of ten dollars or less, cash on day of sale. All sums over ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

Terms of Sale on Real Estate—One-third of the purchase money, and as much more on the day of sale, the balance in two equal payments at one and two years, with interest from day of sale, the interest on the second deferred installment payable annually. The title to be retained until the property is paid for.

W. M. DUNLAP, Assignee.

July 18-1900

Beautiful Forms and Composition

Are not made by chance, nor can they ever in any material be made at small expense. A competition for cheapness, and not for excellence of workmanship, is the most frequent and certain cause of the rapid decay and entire destruction of arts and manufactures. For best (which is the cheapest) work, the Intelligencer Job Print Office is the place to go.